CHICKER NG HALL-Commencement. Eclectic Medical RIH AVENUS PRESETTERIAN CHURCH-Lecture. NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM-Day and Evening. Poultry

NEW-YORK AQUARION-Day and Evening. Index to Advertisements

AMESEMENTS-3d Page-6th column.

BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS-7th Page-6th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS-3d Page-5th column.

BUSINESS CHANCIS. 7th Page-6th column.

BUSINESS CHANCIS. 7th Page-1st column.

DASCING AC DEMIES-6th Page-2d column.

DENTISTRY-3d Page-4th column.

DENTISTRY-3d Page-4th column.

DIVIDED NOTICES-7th Page-6th column.

EUROFEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-6th column.

FUN. WILL-7th Page-5th column. EUROFEAN ADVERTISEMENTS - 7th loge-6th column.

FIN. CIAL-7th Page-5th column.

FUNCIUM: 6th Page-3d column.

HELP WANTED-6th Page-3d column.

LECCHEAM-6th Page-3d column.

LECTHERS AND MEETINGS-3d Page-6th column.

MARIELE AND SLATE MANTELS-5th Page-2d column.

MARIELE AND SLATE MANTELS-5th Page-2d column.

MISCELLANEOUS-8th Page-8th column.

MISCELLANEOUS-8th Page-1st column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS-6th Page-1st column.

PROPOSALS-6th Page-2d column.

PROPOSALS-6th Page-2t column.

COUNTRY-3d Page-5th column; TO EXCRAGE-3d Page-4th column.

COUNTRY-3d Page-5th column; TO EXCHAGE SEPAGE 4th column.

8ALLS BY AUCTION-6th Page-3d column.

8AVINGS BANKS-7th Page-6th column.

8FECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th columns.

8FECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-3d columns.

8FECIAL SOLUTION-MALES-5th Page-3d column;

FEMALES-6th Page-3d column.

8TEANBOATS AND RAILROADS-6th Page-3d and 4th columns. columns.

STEATIERS, OCEAN—7th Page—6th column.

TEACHERS—6th Page—2d column.

THE BALL SEASON—3d Page—6th column.

TO LA:—CITY PROPERTY—3d Page—5th COUNTRY—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.

Business Somes.

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL, expressed from the choicest SELECTED GLIVES, especially for, and bottled by, CASWELL HAZARD & CO., druggists, Fifth Avenue Hotte Bundling, and Gharay, corner Subhast; also, No. 182 Thancest, Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to my other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.

THE NEW CURE FOR LUNG DISEASES. In pure old hand-made sur mash, fine copper whiskey, the great Southern remedy. The reliable article of whiskey from \$4 to \$12 per gallon, can be had in \$8 kok candy, 30c, per pound. You only have to put them together and shake up. Proportion: 5 pounds to a sallon. H. B. Kirk & Co., wine marchants. 69 Futton-st. and 700 Broadway. Established 1853

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WIERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms. cash in advance.

Uptown advertisers can leave their favors for The Tribune at 1,238 Brondway.cor. 31st-st. or 308 W. 25d-st., cor. 8th-ave.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be readylihis morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TEIBUNE. NEW-YORK-No. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirty-first-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 2.386 Fourth-ave. [Harlem.] WASHINGTON-No. 1.335 F-st. LONDON-No. 13 Pall Mall. S. W. Paris-No. 12 Rue de la Monna

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign,-The Gaika rebellion in South Africa is spreading. - The Turks have been repulsed in an attack on Thes alian insurgents at Mount Pelion. - There is great dissatisfaction, but no revolt, in Crete. ___ Russia concedes that the question of the Dardanelles is European. === The Right Honorable William Edward Forster, Liberal, Member for Bradford, has given notice in the British Parliament of an amendment to the vote of credit, on Thursday.

DOMESTIC .- It is believed at Washington that General Miles is liable to an attack at any moment from Sitting Bull and 2,000 warriors. ____ The coinage of the trade dollar will be resumed at Philadelphia by order of the Cabinet. = Abram S. Hewitt has renewed the effort for a special Indian corn display at Paris. == It is rumored from New-Orleans that an indictment is to be found against Secretary Sherman growing out of the electoral count. In the New-York Senate the resolution denouncing the B'a d Bill passed by a vote of 23 to 3; the Republican Senators have decided to vote for Mr. Clark's confirmation as Superintendent of Public Works. ____ The late Benjamin E. Bates, manager of the Bates Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Me., is reported to have used the money of the company as his own; but his estate, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to save it from loss.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday, the day was principally given to the silver debate; Mr. Dawes, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Whyte spoke against the Bland Bill, and Mr. Wallace in favor of it; Mr. Christiancy secured the floor. - The House accomplished little; a long debate took place on excluding visitors and lobbyists from the floor, and a resolution to exclude them passed; General Butler replied to an

anti-silver petition by reading from the Bible. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- An application has been made for the arrest of Receiver Jewett on the charge of perjury. - The Trunk Lines' presidents conferred about freights yesterday, but postponed action. ___ Edwin J. Dunning's schedules were filed, showing liabilities of \$1,854,450. William Allen Butler, Joseph H. Choate and others made addresses against changes in the Excise laws. Protests against a reduction of teachers' salaries were made at a mass meeting. = Jacob Reichmann was murdered by Theobald Fluck, at a brewery in Forty-ninth-st. —— Colonel Kobert G.
Ingersoll lectured on Thomas Paine. —— The Manhattan Association discussed the qualifications of Congregational ministers. = Gold 10178, 10214. 10214. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 97810 cents. Stocks more active and lower,

closing steady at a partial recovery. THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate a gradual increase of warmth and partial cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday, 20°, 29°, 24°.

It is perhaps worth noting that there is always great laughter in the House of Representatives when General Butler quotes Scrip-

So Austria now declares that she does not object to the moderate territorial aggrandizement of Servia and Montenegro at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. In Turkey, as elsewhere, nothing is so convincing as success.

The friends of the New Code have carried the outworks in both houses of the Legislature. The Judiciary Committees of both Senate and Assembly have agreed to report the chapters necessary to complete the Code, which were passed by the last Legislature and failed to receive Governor Robinson's signature.

Russia is so kind as to assure England that the question of the Dardanelles is European, and that she has no intention to settle it herself. But there will still linger in the British mind, a suspicion that if Russia has dismembered Turkey and made the Sultan a vassal, the Czar will have his own way in regulating the navigation of the Dardanelies. In "non-" essentials, liberty," is the Russian practice in making Turkish settlements. .

Judge Van Vorst decides that an apartment house or family hotel does not come within the legal definition of a tenement-house, because in the former cooking and washing are done in common, while the latter is defined to

kitchen and the laundry alone make the house legally respectable.

The New-York Legislature is now fully on record against the Bland bill. In the Assembly but fifteen members favored it; in the Senate but three. One of these in each House was a Republican; the other sixteen were Democrats. The honest-money platforms of the last four Democratic State Conventions do not seem to accommodate the whole party.

Last night's meeting to protest against the reduction of the salaries of teachers in the publie schools was a large gathering, representing the most intelligent classes of the city. There can be no question as to the side on which the great weight of public opinion is cast in this matter, and persistence in an attempt to reduce the pay of teachers, who earn all they get, while leaving undisturbed the salaries of the legions of office-holders and other gentiemen of leisure, will be regarded by the mass of our citizens as reform beginning at the wrong end.

Congressman Glover seeks, in another column, to justify the language of his recent letter to the President. It is interesting to note that while Mr. Glover disclaims any intention of proclaiming beforehand what he is going to prove, he quite frankly declares that he proposes to go on believing it whether he proves it or not. It is evident that he approaches his work, full of the conviction that that there are plenty of rascals in Washington to be exposed and full of ambition to do the exposing. Perhaps there are, and, if so, Mr. Glover will do good work in unearthing them. But if his investigations, after all his blood-curdling predictions, only run a tame course of stale slander, he must expect to meet the derision which befalls those vociferous people who are always going to do wonders, and never do.

In the pending contest in the British House of Commons, the Liberals will have an able leader in Mr. Forster, who will open the debate on Thursday, the summing up being left to the Marquis of Hartington, the nominal chief of the party. Mr. Forster's amendment is logical, and throws on the Government the task of proving that there is occasion for precautionary measures. The Russo-Turkish policy of the Government, or rather of Lord Beaconsfield, will however, be the main question at issue, and upon that the House of Commons will divide. The prospect of a Ministerial majority continues good, inasmuch as it would be necessary for sixty-six members to change sides to defeat the Government. But if Lord Beaconsfield's majority is small, he will be constrained to give way, perhaps to Lord Derby, who is not so pronouncedly anti-Russian, or to dissolve Parhament.

At last the long strife over the Superintendert of Public Works is ended. The Republican Senators have voted unanimously to confirm Mr. Clark, the Governor's latest nomince, and the vote in the Schate to-day will only be the formal record of a decision already made. The promptness and good grace with which the Republicans of the Senate bave reached this conclusion disarms all the criticisms of those who would make it appear that their recent course has been captions or pursued for political ends. Mr. Clark will take his office with a good, though a brief, record in the administration of the State prisons. On the score of character there is not a word to be said against him, and there seems to be ground for hope, at least, that he will cleanse the canals of politics with the same thoroughness with which that work has 'already been done in the prisons. It is as to his disposition to do this and his ability to manage the canals that the only doubt exist; and the people of the State will gladly give him a fair chance to remove them.

POLITICS, AND THE SILVER BILL. Politically, the Bland bill should be entitled "An Act to Destroy the Republican Party." Its forerunner, the Matthews resolution, has received a majority of Republican votes cast in the Senate and in the House. If the bill should become a law-and without many men will stop lending, stop selling on Republican party will have signed away its claim, as defender of the public faith and of financial integrity, to the confidence and support of those who have kept it alive, because on that ground it seemed to deserve support. Yet it will win nothing from repudiators, soft-money lunatics, or bankrupts. Men of that stamp will see that five-sixths of the Democratic Representatives are with them. If they want a party to prevail on that account, they will want the Democratic party to prevail. Every dishonest debtor and every repudiator in the country will feel that the Democratic party is his home. But men who seek honest payment of debts and return of trade and industry to a solid basis, will feel that votes and help for Republican tickets are thrown away. Is the fact ugly? But it is the naked fact, and Senators may as well look at it, if they have any care for the future of that party.

There are strong and brave men in the Democratic party, who stand nobly for the public faith. They will live, as they deserve, because voters who want repudiation can afford to vote for them, knowing that they are a powerless minority in Democratic councils. Democratic victory will insure all that such voters want, and they can please themselves as to persons. But the Republican who wants cheap money and repudiation, if he stays with his party. stays only to kill it. Nothing has kept it alive but its defence of the public faith. When a Republican Administration and a Republican able to fix upon methods of protection. The Congress actually permit, and a Republican convention may be expected to sustain debasement of the currency, defeat of the pledge to resume, and payment of bonds in 90-cent dollars, the Republican party will get neither votes nor voices nor means where it has been strongest. Year after year, it has called upon the solid men of the East to save it. The next call votes of a majority of Republicans in Conwill be in vain, if the Bland bill becomes a law through the consent or connivance of Republicans who could prevent it. Men whose strong speeches, whose skill in council, or whose free gifts have made victories for that party possible, will sit down and let it die. Grant that they ought not. But human nature is human nature, and they will.

It is easy to see why Democrats want the Bland bill to pass. The men who have need to think are those who have been lifted to high place in strong Republican States or districts. When they write off 10 per cent of the public debt, and 10 per cent of the property of those who have saved money, they turn out more than 10 per cent of their supporters in number, and far more than that proportion in weight. In every

able than ever when she learns that the mise and the Fugitive Slave Bill. Thousands of voters, who could not be Democrats, and scorned thereafter to vote a Whig ticket, did not vote at all, and the party died.

Yielding to repudiation will end like trading with slavery. There will yet be a party in which no man can stay or get a vote who is not true to the public faith. We shall see that party soon, if the Republican party betrays its trust as defender of the Nation's honor. Distress and bankruptey will teach what bad faith costs. Voters by the thousand will spurn the men who misled them, or were slavish tools of a moment's passion. We shall not have long to wait, in that case, for a political change which will bury in lasting shame every man in this land who calls himself a Republican and yet votes to brand the Nation with dishonor.

BUSINESS, AND THE SILVER BILL.

The passage of the Matthews resolution by more than a two-thirds vote in the House, brings the country to serious thinking. The blind optimists, who have said that the Bland bill "could not pass" because they knew it ought not to pass, may stand back. Careful men, who counted confidently upon the defeat of the bill by the votes of certain Senators, find that they were not right. Two of the votes cast against the resolution were supposed, and are yet claimed, to be sure for the bill. If either of them is given for it, without counterbalancing gain not now expected, the Bland bill will pass over a veto. It is time to consider very seriously the results, first as to business, and second as to the political future.

Gold goes up already one per cent, and silver goes down. Why? Because the bill, as passed by the House, will drive gold out of the country, but will insure demonetization of silver by the Latin Union without adding materially to its use here. Paper will become a promise to pay silver, and will exclude silver from use. The silver will fall, and the paper will sink below it in value, as the promise surely falls behind the thing promised. These are necessary results of the Bland bill, as it stands. To expect its amendment, in any essential respect, is idle. A large majority in both houses evidently demands the bill as it came from the House. Hopes of amendment are held out to delay effective opposition until it is too late. If changed at all, the bill would not probably be so changed as to remove its worst features, which are precisely those which make the majority in both houses cager for the bill itself.

Business men, then, must look forward to a change as probable which would deprive them of one-tenth of the value of goods sold on time, or money loaned. A wholesale dealer, who now has or is taking in a stock worth \$1,000,000, which he has expected to sell at three or four months' time, must face the prospect of getting only \$900,000 in real value for his notes. Does anybody think the Spring trade can be good with that prospect? Are not many bankrupteies inevitable, if merchants cannot protect themselves 7 Fifty millions of dividends are being paid, and about \$200,000,000 of loans are maturing at this season; the money ought to be reinvested, if business is not to be utterly prostrated. But who wants to loan \$1,000, with the prospect that he will get back \$900 as full payment by act of Congress? Savings banks hold \$1,200,000,000 of deposits, and if the depositors let their money lie, Congress may take \$120,000,000 from it. Insurance and trust companies hold, as banks and savings banks do, many hundred millions in Government bonds. Congress has dec red that it is not bad faith to take one-tenth from the value of these securities.

It must be plain, to every man who knows how business is done and where active capital is found to conduct it, that the pending bill, if passed, will cause a time of frightful disaster, unless business men protect themselves. Thousands of merchants, now deemed solvent, will go down, and will drag down banks which now blink owlishly into the future, indifferent because unable to see. Thousands of depositars will get at their money if they can, before law can rob them of part of it. But these results do not wait. Fear of them will change things at once, and from this time forward heavy Republican support it cannot-the time, stop investing, or trusting their funds where law can reach them. Indeed, the fear is seen even now, and the failures for January are like the leaking of water through a drain that may break at any moment. What are

business men doing to defend themselves ! Every man who refuses to lend money or to sell goods on time, except for gold value, will not only save himself from loss, he will gain largely, if the Bland bill passes. But if it is defeated, by efforts not yet made or foreshadowed, he can lose nothing. The buyer who wants goods, it he is an honest man, will not object to promise to pay just what the goods are worth to-day. The borrower, who wants money, if an honest man, will gladly promise to pay what the money is worth when he borrows. If either is not an honest man, it is a good time to stop lending to him, or selling him goods on time. The business man who makes it an inexorable law that he will take nothing in payment but the cash to-day or its gold value if any payment is deferred, will very soon be in position not to lose any money, even if Congress does try to rob him. That way lies safety.

But do the banks owe nothing to the business men who kept them alive by forbearance in 1873 7 Can they go on without end, suffer ing a nation of procucers, merchants and manufacturers to be robbed, without an effort to stop the plunder? That is for them to say. Some make light of danger. When disaster comes to such banks, others will make light of their losses. Some sit stupidly waiting, unlaw of Commerce, as of Nature, is "survival "of the fittest," and the banker who has not the sense to protect cither himself or his customers will find the fact remembered hereafter. Some want to have part in the plander. No honest man will be sorry when they take part in the loss. It is the duty of the banks to guard the business community against the great danger which is near. They can, if they will. To devise methods is easy, There ought to be consultation upon the methods at once. If it comes to pass that the banks suffer the business men of this country to be plundered, those banks will deserve the lion's share of loss.

SENATOR BARNUM'S VIEWS.

Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, has, it seems, been delivering another of his soulstirring addresses to a short-hand man. The last address of his upon National politics was delivered, if we rightly remember, to a member of this same noble profession, whom he fixed with his glittering eye at Chicago, or Peoria, or Oshkosh, or some other Western metropolis where he had customers in the iron trade. It was several weeks ago and at families independently. Domestic danger lurks in this decision. Bridget will be less manage-

House and Senate, whenever his soul has been perturbed over any great question, to flee into the West and unbosom himself to a shorthand man, instead of occupying the time of the Nation, and filling the columns of The Record with his beautiful thoughts. This partly because of his exceeding modesty, and partly because of the demands of the iron trade upon his time and talents. He has sometimes gone West and failed to fall in with a short-hand man, but upon those occasions he has devoted his entire energies to the purchase of mules. It was during one of his excursions Westthe one, we believe, upon which the shorthand man extracted views from him between Chicago and Oshkosh-that his colleague, the venerable Mr. Eaton, proposed, in a moment of enthusiasm, to begin introducing a series of resolutions declaring various seats in the Senate vacant. Warned by THE TRIBUNE that his seat was in danger, Senator Barnum hastened back to Washington, and his constituents have observed with wonder and amazement his name recorded upon several votes in the Senate since that time. It is believed in Connecticut that he has taken alarm at the revolutionary proposition of his colleague, and that he now occupies his seat constantly; holding on to it with both hands. He is the only man in the public ervice who was ever paired off for eleven consecutive years. It is to the fact that he has taken a new departure in this regard-or, rather, has decided not to depart at all-that we owe the appearance of the last great interview with him in a Washington instead of a Keokuk news-Mr. Barnum is represented by the prevalent

short-hand man as saying that the vote on the Matthews resolution shows a two-thirds majority for the Silver Bill. "Oh," he says in his easy conversational style, "it's a foregone conclusion that the bill will become a law, man, who knew that the senior Connecticut Senator, Mr. Eaton, bad carried his hostility to the silver scheme so far as to refuse to listen to an oration on Jefferson from one of its loudest advocates, and who consequently suspected that Mr. Barnum might be similarly affected—"will it not disrupt the "Democratic party?" "No sir," very promptly answered the Senator, "it will not disturb the party at all." Then, in a fervid outburst, which was immediately recorded, he added, "The Democrats who oppose the Silver Bill will acquiesce and stand to their principles just as truly as if "their policy had been adopted." To the suggestion of the short-hand man, that General Ewing and some others differed with him upon that point, he said, "They'll find "themselves mistaken. The passage of the Silver Bill will settle the whole " question, and the party will take its course as united and solid as ever. We do not be-" lieve that it is the best financial policy, but "the difference does not involve an abandon-"ment of our principles." Then, with a smile, he continued: "No, sir, the party will not "get rid of us so easily. We will stand "by it." He scouted the idea that the party would split on this in 1880. The whole question, he said, will be settled before that time, and then if New-York is found not to be necessary for party success, a Western man will be cominated, and the Eastern Democrats will support the candidate, as they always have done. "We favored "Tilden last year," he said, "because"because why?-could you guess, oh noble reformer that howled the campaign through for Tilden and Reform !-" because If any holder loses by this, who is to make good the "he was clearly the strongest man." With loss ! some further remarks about the President, whom he thinks his party is trying to drave over to the Democrats, where there is really no room for him, the Connecticut Senator closed the interview, and dismissed the man with the pencil over his ear.

Mr. Barnum is a practical man. He leaks party; in nominating the strongest man, and giving him a united, solid support. As for allowing the party to be disturbed by a little thing like the financial question, he can't Never while there is a dollar in the Treasury or an office to be had. He smiles scornfully at the idea that the party can get rid of the New-England Democrats who oppose repudiation. "They will not get rid of us so easily," he says. And he speaks with authority. No one more than he. For he has behind him not only all the traditions of the New-England Democracy, which the South never could kick into an attitude of hostility or the disposition of resentment, but he has also his own political career to back him up in his assertion. Whether he votes against his party for protection or for subsidies, or does not vote at all, he "stands by the party," and never "disrupts." Bland bill or Matthews resolution makes no difference with him; they may be voted up or down, and the party may take what position it pleases on greenbacks or silver; he does not care so long as they are solid and united in elections. He knows the party through and through; has bought and sold its mules; and he knows that to talk about disrupting it upon any question, except the distribution of offices, is nonsense. He does say something in this interview, however, about not abandoning principles. This excit our curiosity. Would Mr. Barnum be se kind as to get another short-hand man, and through him convey to a curious public some definite idea as to what the principles are to which he alludes ?

AN IDYL OF AUBURN. .

At Auburn last week Edmund J. Hoppin tried for the murder of Philip S. Proudfit, was acquitted. His defence was that Proudfit had ruined his sister, and caused, through grief, the death of his mother. The jury found him "Not guilty" upon the ground of "temporary insanity." Here, then, is another of those remarkable verdicts which, if they are often enough repeated, will establish, we suppose, a mischievous fallacy as a principle of criminal jurisprudence. Nobody will deny the sense of personal injury under which Hoppin acted; but if we put the reason of the verdict in plain language, and say that seduced every brother whose sister is may kill her betrayer, the most sympathetic reader will see at once into what depths of primeval savagery we shall fall. The notion of "temporary insanity," which has no scientific foundation, is merely an invention to give an air of legality to a preposterous finding. The anger which a great wrong arouses is not that alienation of mind which the law recognizes as establishing irresponsibility. The statutes make allowance for it, we admit, and it is quite within the province of the

ference between a verdict of "not guilty" and one of homicide in the lowest degree is still great. Even in case of the latter, the jurors say that the prisoner has done something which he ought not to have done; in the former they literally acquit him, and substantially say that he has done nothing which he had not a perfect right to do. The statute distinguishes the different degrees of murder expressly that harsh verdicts may not be given; but it was never intended that the mark of entire innocence should be officially placed upon what is actually a crime. This is what has been done in the Auburn case.

So much for matters of principle; the conclusion of the Auburn melodrama suggests questions of taste. We find no fault with the young woman who, all through the trial, sat by the prisoner; but was it just the thing, immediately after the verdict, for the presiding Judge, the District-Attorney, the jurymen, and the young man and young woman to form a procession, and march (with or without a band) to the parsonage of the Rev. T. J. Allen, where the happy pair were made a unit? And was it the thing, either, for the clergyman before tying the knot to make a speech, and in this to say to the bridegroom: 'I rejoice in your acquittal as a triumph of "love, truth and justice-a justice written "deep in the human heart which cannot be "expressed in the language of human law "?

Revenge has not heretofore been considered one of the Christian virtues. Lynch law means (to use the words of the Rev. Mr. Allen) "Justice written deep in the human heart, "which cannot be expressed in the language of "human law"; and yet we suppose that this clergyman would hardly stand up in his pulpit and preach in favor of lynch law. Substantially, this teacher of the doctrine of forgiveness of injuries declared that men, under sufficient provocation, have a right to kill "even over the veto if it comes to their enemies. Of course, he knows better; "that." "But," queried the short-hand but under the influence of all the festive cirtheir enemies. Of course, he knows better; cumstances, he permitted himself to talk in an old and civilized community as wild men talk on the frontiers when they are about to hang a horse-thief without the benefit of judge or of jury.

Mr. Benjamin E. Bates recently died in Boston universally respected as a man of the most scrupulous integrity. He was treasurer of the extensive mills at Lewiston, Me., most of the capital of which is held in Boston. An examination of the affairs of the Bates Company shows that Mr. Bates has used for his own purposes some \$200,000 belonging to that concern, of which he was treasurer. It is said that he had so long had control of the affairs of that company, that he came to regard its property as his own. So he effected loans for his personal advantage, giving his note as treasurer, and never thought, his friends say, that he was doing anything irregular. This is the latest special plea for defalcation that has come to our knowledge, and promises to supplant that of insanity. It is true that a great many treasurers and cashiers have treated the money intrusted to them as their own, but it has never been urged in their behalf that they actually thought it to be such. There is another point to be noticed, though it has not much novelty about it. The Bates Mill Company had a plenty of directors who didn't direct, but, on the contrary, permitted Mr. Bates, without let or hindrance, to do exactly as he pleased. He borrowed money without anybody's leave, in the name of the corporation, signed the notes as treasurer, and put the proceeds of the transaction into his own pocket. This, say, one account, " constitutes an error on the part of Mr. Bates," If he were living, he might find his doings designated by a different and harsher name. His estate, it is hoped, will supply the deficiency; but, meanwhile, the stock of the Bates Mill is said to have been impaired in value by the disclosure, as we should naturally suppose it would be.

Even a Turk seems to have a better idea o public honesty and financial common-sense than the American Congress. In Captain Gambier's sketch of the career of Midhat Pasha, in the last number of The Nineteenth Century, we read that " before he had been a week Grand Vizier, the finance law of the 6th of October, 1875, was abrogated; which law, practical politics, philosophy and wisdom. in the eyes of Europe, exceeded in enormity every The one great fact that stands out conspicu-The one great fact that stands out conspicu-ous in the remarks above quoted is, that he ally stopped part payment of coupons." The change which the fearless Minister of the Ports enforced was attended with difficulty, and even danger; but he knew that, in the long run, nothing could relieve the embarrassments of the Empire except honesty. Possibly the gallant biographer is not quite just to think of it for a moment. Disrupt! the popular sentiment of Europe, but it is true that no nation can afford to affront the conscience and self-interest of the world by tampering with the sacredness of its debts. Perhaps, one of these days, we shall get to have as much conscience as the Turk, and our statesmen will rise to the moral level of this Mohammedan, who believes in the Koran, and keeps a lot of wives.

Now that the repudiators have struck their first blow at the vicious "creditor class," it would not be amiss for them to reflect that poor people, as a rule, are not debtors. Everybody who earns wages or receives a salary is of necessity a creditor nearly all the time. All the people whose small accumulations together make up the immense aggregate in the savings banks are creditors. The people who live on fixed but limited incomes are all creditors. The debtor class is largely composed of those who have borrowed money to carry on more or less extensive business enterprises, from the savings banks and life insurance companies, where the little all of small creditors is deposited. all, this a matter of not much moment. Even if sneak thieves and highwaymen had time to wrestle with great ethical problems, they would, as a result, find themselves sustained and cheered by an approving conscience to about the same degree, whether they made a business of robbing debtors or

The course of eight illustrated lectures on "Pagan nd Christian Rome," by the Rev. H. G. Spaulding. of Boston, will open to-morrow morning in Chick ering Hall. From the interest taken in the subject by a number of our well-known citizens, there will undoubtedly be such an attendance as the lectures deserve. In Boston, where Mr. Spaulding is at home he has already given them this season before five different associations; while at the Peaboly Institute, in Baltimore, where he appeared as a stranger, his graceful oratory and clear, picturesque power of description attracted the largest audience of the season. The subjects treated of in the course will especially interest all who have studied, even slightly, the collections in the Metropolitan Museum, or who may be intending to study them.

A Tammany Democrat is never quite so pestilent as when he starts in to economize. There is a com-mendable impartiality about him as a robber, and he steals without any unfair discrimination from the just and from the unjust. But there never was so iniquitous, unreasonable and unseasonable an economizer. It will take a great many years of unbiassed and non-partisan stealing to atone for such lop-sided efforts at economy as the removal of Mr. Olmsted or the reduction of the salaries of the public school teachers.

General Butler is uneasy about the possible effect upon his temper of "a Presidential obstacle" to the enactment of the silver swindle, and he proposes, therefore, that the full details of the fraud shall b discussed now while he is still able to speak "without passion or feeling," before his original sin gets to be too strong for him. We are all worms: particularly General Butler.

amusement with benevolence, and the indications are that it will be celebrated this year with at least its customary gayety. The hard times have not greatly affected the recreations of the rich; and since they have added so much to the hardships of the poor, the rich will no doubt feel to-morrow night that they ought to dance with more vivacity than ever for their benefit.

Wigginton, who was not elected in one of the California districts, has just been resolved into the seat of Pacheco, who was, by the House Committee on Elections. If any other Democratic statesman would like to mis-represent some Republican constituency, he ought to be encouraged to apply to Mr. Randall. This House has great talent for making vacancies for almost anybody who will pledge himself to vote with the majority caucus and ask no questions.

Now is the time to admit those Aboriginal Americans to seats in Congress. The credit of the country, at the mercy of red Indians not taxed, would be safer than it now is in the hands of the white and black financiers who are worrying it in Washington.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Paper-Collar League would be a good name for it.

The Repudiation League can be beaten by an Honest Men's League. General Butler was sent to Congress to amuse the country, not to ruin it.

The country can stand subsidies better than it can stand repudiation. The House chose the greater of two evils.

It is time for honest folks to realize that they cannot defeat demagogues by making faces or shaking fists at them.

One solitary Congressman in the whole solid

South voted against repudiation. Who talks about maligning the South now? It is hardly worth while to go back as far as 1812

to hunt up an occasion for censuring Massachusetts. She elected Butler in 1876. The poble resolve of General Butler to allow Sec. retary Sherman to remain in office because there is a chance of his conversion to silver, was a burst of pure magnanimity. Mr. Sherman's gratitude must be immense.

The country is alarmed by the vote of the House on the Matthews resolution, but the railroad lobby is not disheartened by the anti-subsidy resolution. It is evident that the House is still open to conviction on one of these subjects.

Senator Barnum is right when he says that nothing can disrupt the Democratic party. Such a trifling thing as repudiation will not trouble it a bit. The Eastern brother will protest mildly, but he will stay in the party.

The New-York and Philadelphia Custom Houses are both to be worried again with a "reduction of force." It takes a wonderful amount of drilling to get clean through the subsoil of a Custom House and strike the ultimate hard-pan of a "business basis."

Until some of the leading officials in the New-Orleans Custom House can be bailed out of jail, or some others who have run away can be encouraged to return, there seems to be no one left who is com-petent to collect the revenue at that port of entry. Civil Service reform has been raging with great vio-lence in New-Orleans ever since March 4, 1877.

It is a great misfortune to any New-York Congressman to have been unable to have his vote recorded on the silver resolution in the House, on Monday. There were four of them who had this illluck,—Messrs, Townsend, Bliss, Camp, and Benedict. They deserve general commiseration; and everybody will hope that their names will be called loud and long, the next time.

Patterson is liable to remain an imprisoned invalid in Washington if the latest report about his case is true. The cruel rumor is circulating that Governor Hampton has forwarded requisitions for his arrest to the Governors of Maryland, Delaware, and Onio, the States through which the Senator would pass to pay his promised visit to Simon Cameron in Pennsylvania. This ungrateful action will have a tendency to precipitate a fresh series of relapses, and to stimulate to fresh tortures that pertinacious vertigo.

Ex-Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, was so delighted with Senator Lamar's speech that he sent a communication to The Providence Journal, warmly and justly praising the effort, and expressing a hope that the manly stand of Hill and Lamar might foreshadow the "swiftly coming time when the phrase 'a solid South' will bear a new and more honorable significance." Every patriotic man would rejoice to discover substantial grounds for such a hope, but the vote in the House on Monday does not furnish any encouragement. Still, it remains true, that the votes of Lamar and Hill in the Senate are of incal-culable value at this time, and may prove to be the salvation of the National honor. They represent no one but themselves, however, as the solid South is overwhelmingly against them.

Secretary Evarts is charged with a fondness for chilling the exuberant hopes of the casual officeseeker with ironical observations. When a sanguine applicant for a consulate visited him, the other day, for a final answer, the Secretary looked over the list of indersers, which contained the names of all the eminent Republicans of Iltinois, and, fixing his eye upon the victim, remarked: "Why do you seek a upon the victim, remarked.

consulate? It seems to me that, from your prominence, you would do the Republican party more good by remaining in Illinois." The observation permanently discouraged the applicant, and it may serve another purpose also. There have been serve another purpose also. rve another purpose also. There have been sev-al appointments to consulates and other offices eral appointments to consulates and other offices which nobody has been able to understand. Per-haps the Secretary sent the applicants out of the country because the Republican party would be the better for their absence.

There are no limits to the assurance of the silver advocate. He has the utmost confidence in his ability to solve any monetary problem under the sun. When some one asked a silver Congressman, the other day, what this country would do when it found itself on a different financial basis from other leading nations of the world, he replied promptly: "As quick as we get through this legislation we will make everything right by arranging for a Congress of nations to adjust the incident commercial relations of the coinage business." There is no diffidence about that." The demagogue is so elated with his apparent success over his own country that he hesitates not a moment in taking up the with his apparent success over his own country that he hesitates not a moment in taking up the task of conquering the rest of the world. It is too much to hope that such a man will see that he is simply taking precantions for safety after the catastrophe is over. It is a good deal to get from him an admission that it will be a serious thing for this country to cut itself off from the rest of the world in financial transactions by adopting a silver standard.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Riddle is temporary instructor f elocution at Harvard, Professor Baxter being ill. Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's cold has again conquered him, and his lecture has been postponed a

second time. It is reported that the friends of General lew Wallace are energetically presenting him as a candidate for a foreign mission.

Colonel F. D. Grant, it is said, intends to live in San Francisco, where he has purchased an interest in a grain-cleaning machine, which is already in full Professor Pierce, of Harvard, the eminent

mathematician, curiously enough, made a piez for the ideal at the last Radical Club meeting. The man of numbers and precision declared that the great danger in the scientific researches of the day lay in the fact that they seemed to strike at the Ideal. But it was only in seeming, he added; "the Ideal is indestructible." Dr. John M. Lawrence and his wife Rachel,

the daughter of President Jackson's adopted son, Andres Jackson, have just celebrated their silver wedding. The nine children were their attendants. The celebration took place at the Hermitage, where the venerable Mrs. Andrew Jackson no a live with her only surviving son.

Mrs. Phelps, the wife of the Governor of

Missouri, has just died. She was a benevolent woman, who, during the civil war, was noted for her beneficent work for the wounded and disabled soldiers of the Union. Gov. Phelps is brother-in-law to Mr. Amos Eno, the wellknown owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel building, and much other valuable New-York real estate. He is the only brother of Mrs. Euo.

Mr. Walt Whitman is preparing a new book containing prose and poetry, which, it is rumored, he atends to call " Far and Near at 59." He is now in his